

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Provision of FSL pipeline to protect livelihoods of crisis-affected populations- Jonglei and Upper Nile				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Core pipeline				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/F/102816	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/FSL/UN/6590		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	1,620,000.01		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	12 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/08/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/07/2018		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/08/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/07/2018		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	The number of food insecure people in South Sudan is greater than ever before. In May 2017, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) predicted half the population to be food insecure in June/July 2017. This project therefore aims to build the pipeline capacity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support the resilience of livelihoods, including protection of the most vulnerable population groups, and enhance livelihood-based productive sectors, while reducing vulnerability to shocks and stressors. This will be achieved through the procurement, warehousing and preposition of inputs for fishing and vegetable kits. The pipeline inputs procured under the proposed project will target 44 300 food-insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) households engaged in farming and fishing activities in Jonglei and Upper Nile.				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	53,160	79,740	53,160	79,740	265,800
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	31,896	47,844	31,896	47,844	159,480
People in Host Communities	21,264	31,896	21,264	31,896	106,320
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					
The project contributes directly to the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Strategy and specifically to its second objective to protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the most vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The FSL Strategy aims at providing the most vulnerable and severely food insecure populations with livelihood support. This support is constituted by means allowing beneficiaries to produce food and reconstitute their livelihoods. The emergency livelihood kits are of three types: crop, fishing and vegetable. The project will specifically contribute to the provision of fishing and vegetable kits to frontline partners.					
<b>Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :</b>					
<b>Partner Name</b>	<b>Partner Type</b>			<b>Budget in US\$</b>	
<b>Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :</b>					
<b>Other Funding Source</b>			<b>Other Funding Amount</b>		

**Organization focal point :**

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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Seasonal fluctuations in food security are typical, with high levels of food security in the harvest season and low levels during the lean season. Levels of food security have become progressively worse and lasted longer with each lean season. Correspondingly, the food-insecure population in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed), Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency) has grown considerably. Half the population (6 million people) were expected to be severely food insecure in June/July 2017; the greatest number of people ever to experience food insecurity. It is anticipated that the current drivers (violent conflict/insecurity in several areas and market system failure) of food insecurity will remain unchanged throughout 2017.

Jonglei State, specifically the counties of Ayod, Canal/Pigi, Duk, Nyirol and Uror (currently in IPC Phase 4) is facing acute food insecurity. Livelihoods were severely disrupted by conflict-related displacement of over 200 000 people from central, eastern and northern Jonglei. The situation was further exacerbated by the poor harvests in 2016, as well as the economic crisis that has eroded households' purchasing power.

The food security situation in Upper Nile is also extremely volatile with large displacements due to ongoing armed conflict prompting IPC Phase 4 food insecurity, particularly in Manyo, Panyikang and Fashoda. This has resulted in disruptions to livelihoods, markets and access to humanitarian assistance.

**2. Needs assessment**

The latest Integrated Food Security Phased Classification (IPC) analysis (May 2017) estimated the severely food insecure to be 50 percent of the total population (6.01 million), the greatest number of people to ever experience food insecurity in South Sudan. Food security has further deteriorated with the spread of armed conflict, economic crisis and below-average last season's harvests that were exhausted before the lean season. This is an increase compared to 45 percent of food insecure population (5.5 million) earlier in the year. One million children are currently estimated to be acutely malnourished in South Sudan and hyper-inflation continues to be a major challenge with the annual food inflation of 480 percent as at February 2017, with prices expected to rise in the lean season.

The information flows that generate the IPC analysis consist of market information, crop assessments, rainfall data, SMART nutrition surveys and livestock information. All these data flows analyse the food security situation at county levels, thus directing the emergency response in the areas where the situation is more serious.

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The pipeline inputs procured under the proposed project will target food-insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4) households engaged in farming activities including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host-community households. Decisions on beneficiary profiling and definition of targeting criteria are based on evidence from pre-defined vulnerability criteria and Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Cluster coordination mechanisms of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) frontline partners. Beneficiary communities' needs and preferences for each upcoming distribution campaign are assessed through the post-distribution and post-planting monitoring reports from previous distribution campaigns.

The direct beneficiaries of this project are 46 000 vulnerable and severely food-insecure farming households classified in IPC 3 and 4. As this is a rapid response campaign, the beneficiaries are households for which there is a verified gap in terms of livelihood assistance including host communities, displaced populations and returnees. Vegetable kits procured under this project will be distributed by frontline partners to vulnerable households with limited access to land, while fishing kits to those households that have access to water.

**4. Grant Request Justification**

Needs are established based on county-level data provided by existing agriculture, food and nutrition security information systems including the IPC, Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) and seed security assessments. The latest IPC analysis shows that over 1.1 million people are classified in IPC Phases 3 and 4 in Jongeli, and 610 000 people in Upper Nile.

**5. Complementarity**

The project is complementing the on-going FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP), as well as the FSL Cluster strategy. It will support FSL frontline responses through the provision of essential livelihood supplies (fishing and vegetable kits).

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK****Overall project objective**

The overall project objective is to build the FAO pipeline capacity to support the resilience of livelihoods, including protection of the most vulnerable population groups and enhance livelihood-based productive sectors, while reducing vulnerability to shocks and stressors.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
Protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food.		SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable			100		
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> The project contributed to the frontline services and logistics to provide emergency livelihood inputs to the most vulnerable populations in South Sudan. The FSL pipeline covering all the needs of the FSL Cluster has been established by FAO thanks to donors that were able to make funding available in a timely manner. The lead time for delivery of livelihood inputs, such as tools, fishing equipment and seeds can reach up to 12 - 15 weeks. Action for procuring these items must commence in a timely manner. The funding made available by the CHF is critical to ensure that livelihood inputs are delivered up to the final beneficiaries.</p>							
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
Livelihood inputs to support the most vulnerable farmers and fisherfolk are procured and prepositioned timely.							
<b>Output 1.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Pipeline logistical support enhanced.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government continues to guarantee safety of UN staff operating in government-held areas;</li> <li>• Humanitarian access corridors are maintained open and operational;</li> <li>• No major natural or man-made disasters occur to impede timely delivery of inputs to hubs;</li> <li>• Required inputs are available timely in sufficient quantities on the market; and</li> <li>• Major conflict does not erupt again in Juba impeding core staff to perform functions.</li> </ul>							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of fishing kits procured					46,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of vegetable kits procured					46,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of fishing kits distributed to the partners					46,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of vegetable kits distributed to the partners					46,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>							
Procure and receive fishing kits							
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>							
Prepositioning and transporting of kits to field warehouses							
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>							
Warehousing of fishing and vegetable kits							
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>							
Procure and receive vegetable kits							
<b>Additional Targets :</b>							
<b>M &amp; R</b>							
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>							

FAO South Sudan developed a monitoring system tailored to the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) and resource partners alike. It includes on-site monitoring during distribution of inputs to obtain rapid feedback from beneficiaries, post-distribution monitoring, post-planting and post-harvest assessments. In addition, it has improved AAP, as the system provides information on type and quantity of inputs distributed along with the location on a map and beneficiary photos. Partners have also been provided with guidelines and a checklist on AAP. The results of these processes have provided important feedback as well as evidence of the effectiveness of FAO's strategy. Feedback from beneficiaries is received through the implementing partners and provided in the reports of the Letter of Agreements. Feedback is usually received on timing of operation (inputs to be received earlier in the season mainly, whereas types of inputs received, quantities, etc... are well perceived). However, there is a lack of capacities of the implementing partners that needs to be addressed. Project beneficiaries are used to receiving inputs for free and some have a behaviour pretending that assistance is provided to all, for free and on a continued basis. Unfortunately, this has been supported by a weak capacity of the NGOs that are engaging with the communities.

Depending on the current security situation, FAO will also organize on-site monitoring.

A progress and a final report will be prepared and submitted to OCHA and other relevant stakeholders. The report will, inter alia, outline the activities undertaken, the achievements made, the constraints encountered and the lessons learned. On the basis of the progress reports and the feedback from the beneficiaries, necessary adjustments to the project will be identified and recommended for consideration.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Procure and receive fishing kits	2017									X	X	X	X
	2018												
Activity 1.1.2: Prepositioning and transporting of kits to field warehouses	2017												X
	2018	X											
Activity 1.1.3: Warehousing of fishing and vegetable kits	2017												
	2018		X	X									
Activity 1.1.4: Procure and receive vegetable kits	2017									X	X	X	X
	2018												

#### OTHER INFO

##### Accountability to Affected Populations

As part of the accountability to affected populations (AAP), beneficiaries will be asked to provide feedback regarding positive aspects and any shortcomings in the project implementation. Information from the project beneficiaries about their experience in vegetable gardening, fruit growing and agroforestry practices and overall perceived benefits (e.g. changes in livelihoods and in school's income, improvements in nutrition and food security, etc.) will be analysed and reported. This will enhance contact with beneficiaries, gauge process, ensure implementation is on-going as planned and identify any corrective measures that need to be addressed in order to ensure outputs are being achieved within the timeframe.

Beneficiary population feedback has been collected by FAO M&E teams and activities have been amended in order to address those issues. For instance, the design of the leaflets accompanying the livelihood kits has been changed based on the feedback received. Similarly, the vegetable kit composition have been modified as well as the tools provided. FAO implementing partners are all trained on AAP by FAO.

AAP guidelines are an integral part of FAO's template agreements with implementing partners and feedback mechanisms will be established as part of the FAO agreement with partners. The mechanisms in place will vary depending on the location and circumstances. FAO Field Monitors are instructed to monitor the implementation of the AAP guidelines and will also be receiving immediate feedback from beneficiaries during distribution operations.

##### Implementation Plan

The programme will be have two implementation modalities:

1. part of the programme will be directly implemented by the participating agencies; and
2. the remainder will be delivered by implementing partners with the agencies in an oversight, monitoring and capacity development role. Wherever possible, participating agencies will strive to work with the same implementing partners.

The project will be implemented within the FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP). The aim of the intervention is to procure the appropriate inputs for fishing and vegetable kits for targeted households. The inputs will be delivered to the FAO main distribution warehouse in Juba. Prepositioning amounts for Jonglei will be dispatched to the FAO Bor warehouse, and those for Unity to the Rumbek warehouse. Partners will then collect the inputs from the warehouses before distributing to target household.

##### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

##### Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

FAO recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food and nutrition security, which in South Sudan has become even more accentuated as the number of women-headed households increases as a result of the conflict. For this reason, the project will focus as much as possible to ensure families, and above all women and children, reap the benefits. The emergency livelihood kits procured through the project are designed to be lightweight enabling women to transport them easily. The agricultural inputs will reduce women's independence on others, and allow for more consistency in farming. In particular, vegetable kits (with vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties) enable women and their families to have increased access to nutritious food sources, while cultivating vegetables close to home. Not having to walk to distant fields is a critical protection issue, particularly in times of open hostilities. An FAO field evaluation showed that although women often do not participate in fishing, women-headed households are still able to benefit from fishing kits as owners of the technology. Overall, vegetable and fisheries production can benefit the most vulnerable, in providing a source of income, especially for women in locations where markets are functioning. Gender and age-disaggregated data on project coverage and impact will be collected, analyzed and routinely reported on.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme, making sure at-risk groups' specific needs are taken into consideration and risks mitigated where and when possible. These groups (who could be constituted of women and girls, but also men and boys, elderly, unaccompanied children, minorities, IDPs or civil servants whose salaries have not been paid for months) are at risk of conflict-related or sexual violence, forced conscription, looting, destitution and general insecurity.

This will be done through the following activities:

- The vegetable kits distributed through the programme are designed to be lightweight to enable women to carry/transport them back to their homes easily.
- The distribution of fishing kits for capture and conservation is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Some of the fish captured will be consumed at household level to supplement diets or sold for income; this implies that women will be able to spend some of the income from fishing to buy grains and other household necessities.
- Vegetable kits (with vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties) will be provided to women to immediately enable access to nutritious food sources with the possibility of locally selling or trading the surplus.
- During input distribution, FAO and its partner's staff will ensure compliance with the five key messages on accountability to affected populations (AAP) and on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Feedback mechanisms will also be established and channels communicated with beneficiaries.
- Gender and age-disaggregated data on programme coverage and impact will be collected, analysed and routinely reported on and programme activities monitored for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women and men.

**Country Specific Information**

**Safety and Security**

**Access**

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Project Manager - Emergency and Rehabilitation Officer	D	1	22,830.00	6	35.00	47,943.00
	<i>The ERO is responsible for the operations of the emergency response</i>						
1.2	Admin and Finance Support	D	1	20,706.00	6	16.72	20,772.26
	<i>he Admin &amp; Finance Officer at P3 level is responsible for supervising and providing guidance and act as certifying officer for the management of Human, Financial, Travel and ICT Resources for the Organization. The responsibility includes Management of other Assets such as vehicles and Office Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and Leases.</i>						
1.3	Operations Officer	D	1	21,420.00	6	33.00	42,411.60
	<i>An International Operations Officer (P3 level) will be dedicated to the project for the project duration and is responsible for the implementation of all operational actions related to the project, such as initiation of procurement actions, recruitments, travels and processing LoAs with implementing partners. The Operation Officer plays a critical role in the establishment of project work plans and budgets and monitoring of expenditures. His/her cost is shared among different projects under his/her overall management.</i>						
1.4	Logistic Officer	D	1	12,476.00	6	50.00	37,428.00

	<i>The Logistics Officer plays a critical role in project implementation as he/she provides support and reinforcement to the Logistics Unit within the FAO in South Sudan. In particular, the Logistics Officer supervises and monitors field logistic operations for the receipt and distribution of agricultural, livestock and fisheries inputs and other assets procured under various FAO projects/programmes in South Sudan; review the stock holding in FAO warehouses at various locations, as well as updates the stock inventory regularly in the database; review and update logistics and distribution plans under the emergency situation; provides necessary assistance and support to ensure that existing plans are implemented and goods moved to their destinations; closely coordinate with logistics team in Juba and all around the country ensuring that the entry and exit of goods from the FAO warehouses are properly controlled and recorded; provide assistance on proper warehousing management; liaise with partner agencies (Logistics Cluster) to facilitate operations</i>							
1.5	Storekeeper	D	2	1,055.00	6	100.00	12,660.00	
	<i>storekeeper is responsible for checking inventory, handling purchases and returns, keeping records</i>							
1.6	Operations Associate (Budget Management & LoA Management & Procurement)	D	2	2,285.00	6	100.00	27,420.00	
	<i>The national Operations Associates are responsible of providing operations support services to facilitate smooth running of the programmes/operations and effective processing of information; maintain the FAO Budget Management System by mapping transactions for results-based budgets; recording procurement requisitions and planned LoAs and contracts as soft commitments; support processing of LoAs by obtaining relevant clearance and the preparation of documentation for issuing of LoAs; initiate purchase requisitions in GRMS as per FAO procedures; and provide information and guidance to service providers at all levels to ensure FAO standard operational procedures are adhered to and deadlines met</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>188,634.86</b>	
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>								
2.1	Fishing kits	D	46000	17.00	1	100.00	782,000.00	
	<i>Procurement of Rapid response Fishing kits</i>							
2.2	Vegetable kits	D	46000	8.70	1	100.00	400,200.00	
	<i>Procurement of Rapid response Vegetable kits</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>1,182,200.00</b>	
<b>3. Equipment</b>								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	<i>NA</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>								
4.1	Lease of warehouse	D	2	48,600.00	2	20.00	38,880.00	
	<i>This is to contribute to leasing of warehouse for Juba and Bor</i>							
4.2	Transportation of inputs to the final distribution point	D	1	25,000.00	1	100.00	25,000.00	
	<i>This is covers road transportation from Juba to Bor warehouse</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>63,880.00</b>	
<b>5. Travel</b>								
5.1	Travel - consultants - national	D	9	1,984.22	1	100.00	17,857.98	
	<i>the cost covers DSA and flight cost for in country travel for the implementation team</i>							
5.2	Travel - consultants - international	D	32	1,555.00	1	45.00	22,392.00	
	<i>the cost covers 45% R&amp;R travel for four international staffs during the project implementation.</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>40,249.98</b>	
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	<i>NA</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	

7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Technial Advisory Support	D	1	3,072.00	1	100.00	3,072.00
<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for the technical review of the project components.</i>							
7.2	Reporting costs	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for review and clearing of the report and checking its conformity as per the funding agreement and project documents</i>							
7.3	Evaluation costs	D	1	14,000.00	1	100.00	14,000.00
<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for evaluation cost for the project</i>							
7.4	Operational costs, casual payments etc	D	2	1,132.24	4	55.00	4,981.86
<i>This is to cover miscellaneous project related costs ( communications, repair of premises, internet costs, etc....)</i>							
7.5	Vehicle Operating and Management	D	1	1,200.00	10	100.00	12,000.00
<i>This is a lumpsum to contribute to the maintenance and operation of vehicles. It is estimated that vehicles operating in Juba cost about 1200 USD</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>39,053.86</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			92,058.00				<b>1,514,018.70</b>
Direct							1,514,018.70
Support							
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							105,981.31
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>1,620,000.01</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Akobo	12	6,379	9,568	6,379	9,568	31,894	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Jonglei -> Ayod	12	6,379	9,568	6,379	9,568	31,894	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Jonglei -> Bor South	12	6,379	9,568	6,379	9,568	31,894	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Jonglei -> Duk	12	6,379	9,568	6,379	9,568	31,894	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Jonglei -> Nyirol	12	6,379	9,568	6,379	9,568	31,894	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Jonglei -> Uror	12	6,379	9,568	6,379	9,568	31,894	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Upper Nile -> Fashoda	14	7,445	11,165	7,445	11,165	37,220	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
Upper Nile -> Luakpiny/Nasir	14	7,445	11,163	7,445	11,163	37,216	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and recieve fishing kits
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name				Document Description			